TO OUR FRIENDS

Who desire to sustain our publications we say come forward, and subscribe at once, and by your countenance and support, put upon a sure foundation your district paper.

Our office is at the old stand of the Herald and Register, where we will be pleased to see all who may give us a call. For terms, &c., see first page.

TO OUR PATRONS.

Should any of our patrons full to receive their papers promptly, they will please notify us immediately of the fact. Our carriers are not yet thoroughly acquainted with their routes, but we hope soon to have everything working orderly

OUR PAPER.

We instructed the carriers yesterday morning to leave a copy of the News at the residence or place of business of every resident in the town, and if any of our friends failed to receive a copy, which was sent as a specimen, we regret the occurrence.

Specimen copies will be supplied by calling at the office, where we will be pleased to receive orders at any time and enter up subscriptions.

OUR APPEARANCE.

The appearance of the News yesterday, we regret, fell short of our expectations in consequence of the re-adjustment of machinery and the want of appliances not yet completed. In a few days we hope to complete every arrangement necensary, and then we assure our friends that the mechanical appearance of the News shall be equal to that of any other paper published in the Confederacy.

RUMORS.

We received on Sunday night from passengers and other sources, a quantity of rumors of the most exciting character, but although we concluded they were mainly correct, we did not give publicity to them, for the reason that we regarded them contraband to the press, inasmuch as our telegraphic agent did not lurnish dispatches on the same sub-

We will endeavor to avoid giving publication to sensational reports, as the public mind is already sufficiently agitated; and we now caution the people against lending a willing ear to the many rumors which may be put affoat. by "the reliable gentleman," especially the one with "the black carpet bag," as no doubt he is much more alarmed than

DEPARTURE OF THE MILITIA

The militia forces, liable to duty, in Fairfield District, departed on Saturday afternoon under command of Col. JAMES R. AIKEN, to rendezvous at Columbia, S. C. The men appeared to be in excellent trim and cheerful. They will do their duty when called upon to face the invader. May Gon protect and return them in safety to their friends and loved

THE NEWS.

Of course it cannot be expected we will furnish a full history of passing events until we have received a full share of exchanges. We will do the best, under the circumstances, that we possi bly can. As soon as papers commence coming to us, and we have a wider scope for making our selections, we will endeavor to fill our sheet with more interosting matter.

Hon, B. F. Perry has received the appointment of Judge of the Confederate States Court for the District of South Carolina, vice Hon. A. G. Magrath, who resigned in consequence of having been elected Governor of the State. His Honor Judge Perry qualified and entered upon the duties of his responsible position on Monday last.—Columbia Guardian, 13th inst.

Dr. Johnson, at a late period of his live, observed to Sir Joshua Reynolds: If a man does not make new acquaintances as he passes through life he will soon find himself left alone. A man, sir, should keep his friendship in con-

RECOGNITION.

The Richmond Scatterl, in an article discussing the probability of recognition by the great powers of Europe, reminds us of the following historical and political truths:

France, on the 5th of February, 1798 acknowledged, the independence of the thirteen American colonies, as so many independendent States. Even the article of Confederation were not then adopted. The United Netherlands fol-lowed this example October 8th, 1782, and Sweden April 3d, 1783. Great Britain, in the Treaty of Peace, concluded September 3d, 1783, recognized the several States in like manner, as so many independent communities. This recognition embraced Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, by name; and it territorially included Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. The remaining Confederate States became possessed by their organization and admission, of equal rights with the original States, and stand on the same footing. The independent nationality of Texas was recognized by France in 1836 and by Great Britain in 1840. She did not enter the Union until 1.845.

In no other form has the nationality of the American States ever been, acknowledged by the European Courts. John Adams was sent in 1777, to represent the States in France, and was soon after succeeded there by Dr. Franklin. They both received their authority from the "Congress of Delegates" of the neveral States. The Articles of Confederation were not adopted till March, 1781. Mr. Adams, under an appointment revived in 1776, remained as Minister to

England till 1788.
The Union formed by the Articles of Confederation was dissolved March 3d, The Union under the Constituon did not go into operation until April 0, 1789, and then only as eleven States, Rhode Island and North Carolina, for a time remaining aloof.

In all these changes for the agency or conducting their foreign insercourse, the States dueined no notification necessary to other governments. No recognition was asked for any such nation as the Confederation of States, for there was no such created; nor any such nation as the United States, for the same reason. The government established by the articles of Confederation, and by the Constitution, were the mere foreign agencies of the States, the true sovereigns whose nationality was already acknowledged. The European governments conceded to us the right to change the form of this agency whenever we pleased. The recognition of the independence of the States survived all these changes unharmad, the disbanding of the Confederation in 1783; the interreguum of fiftyeight days that followed; the separation of the States which then continued for some time, Rhode Island and North Caroling remaining distinct; and the accession to the number of States which afterwards occurred from time to time. The ministers sent by the Federal agent were received on the original acknowledgement of the nationality of the several States and no, other. No other was desired, no other was proffered, no other was thought necessary or appropriate.

Let us notice some of the consequences which may be deduced from this view of the case, looking at it from a foreign stand point, and excluding all reference to our own controversy as to the right of Secession, France and England might say that Mr. Lincoln was appointed in 1860 by an election in which all the States participated; that thus he was regularly constituted the diplomatic representative of all the States for a specified term : that, as such, Europe recognized him as appointed accorto our own forms of March next, he will sustain, however, a different character. He will have en-tered upon a term of service to which various States, acknowledged by Europe as independent, had no part in electing him. He cannot claim to have any commission from Virginia and North Carolina, or the rest of the Confederal States, Hereal States federate States. He can show no authority to represent them. These latter States at once refrained, and were excluded, from all share in his appointment. Of this, Europe is duly notified, and it would be both an outrage and a perfidy to acknowledge, as the representative of States recognized as independent, an agent in whose appointment they had no share. As well might the Emperor Maximillian assume to represent the Confederate States as the man who rules at Washington. Virginia and the rest agency frequently in the past, and it has been accorded—how can the right be questioned now?

Their responsibility for Lincoln's appointment as the organ for foreign inter-course, has been discharged by the ex-piration of the term for which he was elected. In the new appointment they

had no part. at " were allowed none; and houce it cannot be pretended that it represents them either in substance or form. We say such views as these may well be adopted by France and England, without reference to the other merits of our cause; and we do not see how they. can be overlooked or how they could be met. And taking into consideration the duties which these governments owe to their own people, to their own dignity, to sound international principles, and to us duties, however, which they have declined until the neglect has become a severe reproach-we think it very reasonable and very probable that they will indeed profit by the common opportunity to abandon their present position with a good grace.

In a recent debate in Congress, Mr. Wigfall spoke as follows:

"The President, in a speech in Georgia, stated that two-thirds of the army were absent. Compel these men to return to their posts and you have no need for negro soldiers."

Mr. Browne-"How will you get them back?

Mr. Wigfall-How! By placing that great captain, Joseph E. Johnston, in command of that army. Do that, and these men will need no invitation or appeal to return. He (Wigfall) was fighting for slavery, and for nothing else. The patent of nobility is in the color of the skin. He wanted to live in no country in which the man who blacked his boot and curried his horse was his equal. Give the negroes muskets and make them soldiers, and the next subject introduced for discussion will be miscegenation—the negro wonch will be placed on an equality with our wives, our mothers and our sisters He wanted to live in no free nagro country. There were white men enough on our muster rolls to win this fight; and he thanked God that we now had an officer in command of the armies of the Confederate States, who would so direct matters as in all probability to neure success.

We see no real, tangible cause for depondency. The great heart of the nation, he bone and snew of the country, the brave veterans in the field - all, all are hopeful; yea, sanguine of ultimate success. Why should we despond? Is not our cause just, and will not the God of battles defend the right?

Our material is yet ample, and adequate and sufficient -our resources abundant; and let but the popular pulse of our gallant army-all vibrate with unanimity-and depend upon it the day will not be far distant when the bright sun of liberty and independence will shine upon us .- Columbia Carolinian!

While the Prince of Wales was at Heb. ron he and his suite obtained permission to visit the Cave of Machpelah, Abraham's burial place. They are the first christians who have been allowed to enter it since the Crusades, nearly seven hundred years ago. Dr. Stanley says everything is kept in the most beautiful order, and nothing could be more satisfactory than the state in which the tombs are preserved. Abraham, Isaac, Jacob, Joseph, Sarah, Rebecca and Lean are buried there.

The New York Herald protests against the draft in that city, as being disproportionate. It says that because New York voted for McClellan, the Administration appears determined to have its revenge in an excessive and uninst enrollment.

The Houston Telegraph says the nitre and mining bureau in Texas is now producing nitre enough to supply the partment with gunpowder. It is capable of producing 5,000 pounds per day.

Says Artenns Ward: "Yu ma differ as much as you please about the style of a young lady's figger, but I tell you konfidentially if she has forty thousand dol lars the figger is about as near rite as you will get it.

Wanted to Hire. OR purchase, a good house servant, wash-

To such, a comfortable home and kind treatment will be given.

feb 13'65-d2tw2 O. R. THOMPSON.

Confederate Taxes. FAIRPIRED DISTRICT.

THE Department requires that the Adva-lorem Tax, Non-Agricultural and Sol-liers Tax shall be closed forthwith. Defaulting tax payers must pay immedi-

The soldiers tax of one fifth to be paid in The soldiers tax of one fifth to be paid in currency) on Agricultural property, will be collected in Vinnshore sommencing on the lat day of March next and daily to the end of the month, And as soon as all your tithe is delivered procure from the Pest Quarter is delivered procure from the Pest Quarter. Master a certificate stating the value of the tithe so that the deduction may be made by the District Collector and any balance found

due may be collected.
O. R. THOMPSON,
14th District Collector. feb 13'65-41aw5tw1sw4

WALLEY TO MELTER TO SOUTH CAROLINA.

FROM THE FRONT. In a cavalry engagement last Friday with Gen. Kilpatrick near Aiken, Gen. Wheeler achieved a obpsiderable success, charging and driving back the enemy five miles to their entrenchment.

Heavy skirmishing is going on at Orangeburg the exact results of which we have not heard reported. If our troops should be compelled to retire from that point, we suppose they will take the line of the Congaree River to protect the positions of Kingsville and Commbia.

A portion of the force of the enemy, we do not know how large, crosed the railroad yesterday below Orangeburg C. H This would appear to be a divergence from the direction they have hitherto pursued, and may indicate the purpose of crossing the Santee, and going to the eastern part of the State and thence into North Carolina, cutting the North Eastern Railroad as Florence. Rumors locate other parties on the North Edisto about Jones' Bridge and near Knott's P. O. These, however, lack confirmation.

The cars yesterday proceded no further down than Louisville-Guardian, 13th.

VIRGINIA.

AFFAIR WITH THE ENEMY ON HATCHER'S RUN.

The following official dispatch from Gen. Lee has been received at the War Department:

HOOR'S ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA, February, 6, 1865.

To Gen. & Cooper:

The enemy moved in strong force yesterday to Hatcher's run. Part of his infantry, with Gregg's cavalry, crossed and proceeded on the Vaughn road, the infantry to Cattail creuk, the cavalry to Dinwiddie Court House, where its advance encountered a portion of our cavalr. and retired. In the afternoon parts of Hill's and Gordan's troops demonstra ted against the left of Hatcher's run, near Armstrong's mill. Finding him intrenched, they were withdrawn after dark. During the night the force that had advanced beyond the creek returned to it and were reported to be re-crossing. This morning Pegram's division moved down the right bank of the creek to reconnoitre, where it was vigorously at-tacked. The battle was obstinately contested for several hours, but Gen. Pegram being killed, while bravely encouraging his men, and Col. Hoffman wounded, some confusion occurred, and the division was pressed back to its original po-Evans' division, ordered by Gen. Gordon to support Pegram's charged the enemy and forced him back, but was in turn compelled to retire, Mahone's division arriving, the enemy was driven rapidly to his defences on Hatcher's run, Our loss is reported to be small; that of the enemy not supposed great.

R. E. LEE.

Gen John C. Breckinridge entered apon the discharge of his duties as Secretary of War on Tuesday last, 7th inst. General Super'tendent's Office.

医阿爾亞亞斯 60岁 CHARLOTTE & S. C. RAILROAD

Солемина. 8. С., Јаниату 14, 1865. UNTIL further notice, this company will not receive or forward PRIVATE FREIGHT for Charlotte or points beyond.

JAMES ANDERSON, General Superintendent.

State Becord of Names of De-SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE. Columbia, January 16, 1865.

U NDER appointment by the Legislature to prepare this Record, I carnestly appeal to the families or friends of our despecial coldiers to send me at once their names &c., while there is an opportunity to secure accurate information. Hospital registers and reports of easualties from the army are deficient in the information required; it must be obtained at home.

The Record will date back to the beginning of the war, and include all who have been killed in battle or died of wounds received in battle, or from disease or accident. you have been so fertunate as not to lose you have been so retained as not to lose friend or relative, yet remember that it is noble to resoue from oblivion the name of but one friendless youth who had gone from your neighborhood to die in our cause.

your neighbor) rood to die in our cause.

Give—1. Name in full. 2. From what
District. 3. Rauk. 4. Company. 5. Regiment
and arm of service. 6. Died, year, month,
day. 7. Cause of fleath, and remarks (as
where he died, age, previously wounded, &c.)

Circulars and blanks to be filled will be
sent to such as desire them. No fee or expense serit to such as desire them. No fee or expense is incurred by any one for having the record made. The State is endeavering to fulfill a secred obligation in securing now, and recording for posterity, the names of all her sons who have fallen in this war. In 1862, the Convention unanimously resolved that this should be done, "as a token of respect to their memeries, and a legacy of inestimation was sent forth, by their order, to be read to our regiments, battalions and companies everywhere. Many a brave selder may have died in solitude ir rushed upon the foe, with the thought in his heart that his name with the thought in his heart that his name would be honorably preserved at home.
feb 13'65—d3 WM J. RIVERS.

Proclamation

BY THE PRESIDENT, APPOINTING A DAY OF PASTING, RUBLIATION AND PRAYER WITH THANKSOLVING.—The Congress of the Confederate States have, by a joint resolution, invited me to appoint a day of publifasting, humiliation and prayer, with thanks giving to Alhaighty God.

This pure selected description.

giving to Almighty God.

It is our solemn duty, at all times, an more especially in a season of public transit adversity, to acknowledge our dependence on His mercy, and to bow in humble submission before His footstool, confessin our manifold sins, supplicating His gracion pardon, imploring His Divine help, and de voutly readering thanks for the many as great blessings which He has vouchsafed to

Let the hearts of our people turn contribly and trustfully unto God; let us reconsize in His chastening hand the correction of a Father, and submissively pray that it felals and sufferings which have so lon borne heavily upon us may be turned awa by His merciful love; that His sustainin grace be given to our people, and His diving wirdom imparted to our rulers; that it Lord of. Hosts will be with our armies, and fight for us against, our rhemies; and the state of the sta He will graciously take our cause into Hown hand and mercifully stablish for us lasting, just and honorable peace and ind

And let us not forget to render unto ! holy name the thanks and praise which a so justly due for His great goodness, as for the many mercies which He has exten

for the many mercies which he has extended to us amid the trials and sufferings protracted and bloody warf.

Now, therefore, L. JEFFLESON DAVI President of the Confederato States. President of the Confederate States America, the issue this, my proclamatic appointing FRIDAY, the 10th day of Marnext, as a day of profile facting, humitait and prayer, (with thanksgiving.) for my voking the favor and guidance of Almigh Cod: "that I do carnestly first the all solds and citizens to observe the same in a spin and providence and principles." of reverence penitence and prayer. Given under my hand and the seal of

Confederate States, at Richmond, the twenty-lifth day of January, in the yof our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-live JEFFERSON DAVIS.

By the President:

J. P. BENJAMIN, Secretary of State.
feb 13'65—td

To the Friends of the Soldie THROUGHOUT THE CONFEDERACY QUARTERMASTER GES'S DEPARTMENT Railread Bureau, Richmond, Feb. 20,'64

THE friends and relatives of soldiers the Army of lierthern Virginia are he by notified that an arrangement has this of been effected with the Southern Expr. Company, to carry all packages of food a wearing apparel to Richmond, Va.

To secure the advantages thus obtain through the Express Company, the follow instructions must be observed: Packages must not contain more than

hundred pounds; be well secured, and plai marked, and sent at the expense of the s per to either of the Soldiers' Relief Asso tions, which are located as follows:

In North Carolina, at Raleigh; in Sc Carolina at Columbia; in Georgia, at Aug in Alabama, at Montgomery, or to any opoint at which one of these Associations

The Agents of these Associations will t take charge of them, and ship daily Southern Express Company, to the p Agents of the respective States at Richi who will see them distributed to the pr individual owners.

To meet the wishes of the soldiers, are give them a certain and speedy commution with home, the Southern Express! pany has agreed to give this freight preuce over everything else; and, in order no obstacle may occur to the success laudable an operprise, the several rai companies are hereby requested to rend Express Company such racilities as will ble it to make this arrangement a com

As the Southern Express Companie As the Southern Payers sumes all responsibility of the Transp tion of these packages, the Relief Ass tions are requested to withdraw their a who have heretofore acted as trave messengers. If the Relief Association establish agencies in the rear of other ies, they may enjoy the same privileges by secured to the army of Northern givin. F. W. SIM6

Approved, Lt. Col. and Quartern A. R. Lawton, Quartermaster Ge

SOUTHERN EXPRESS Augusta, Ga., Feb. 20, 1864.
The Southern Express Company ke naify the friends and relatives of selinishe Army of Northern Virginia and where, that they are prepared to carrarrangements as announced in the card, and that they will do all in their to falial its requirements.

to felfil its requirements.

JAMES SHUTER
Gen'l Sup't and Acting Pre-

The Daily North Carolini FUBLISHED AT WILMINGTON, N. C. BY H. H. MUNSON.

Rates of subscription in advance. One copy, three months 7: :: \$5 To Soldiers one month :: : :: No subscription taken for a longe

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feb 13'65